

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following paragraph.

[0016] Referring initially to FIGURE 1, illustrated is one embodiment of a printed circuit board (PCB) 100 having an antenna structure constructed according to the principles of the present invention. The PCB 100 includes a substrate 110. In accordance with conventional practice, the substrate 110 may be a lossy circuit board, for example, the popular and inexpensive FR-4 board, which has a loss coefficient, $\text{tg}(d)$ of about 0.02 and higher, depending on the frequency. By employing a relatively high loss board, such as an FR-4 PCB, the overall manufacturing costs of the PCB 100 incorporating the present invention may be kept low. Of course, the present invention may be also employed with a low loss PCB without detracting from the benefits described herein.

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following paragraph.

[0019] As is commonly found on conventional circuit boards employing RF communications, the antenna trace 160 is formed on the substrate 110 in relatively close proximity to the ground plane 120. As is known, the material comprising the substrate 110 may allow a portion of the RF signals passing through the antenna trace 160 to dissipate in the substrate 110 material, which is the RF signal loss. Circuit boards composed of materials that lose a relatively high portion of RF signals, for example, about 35% of signals, through dissipation in the substrate 110 are known as high loss or "lossy" PCBs. Such lossy PCBs are commonly constructed from a mixture of fiberglass and epoxy, or similar inexpensive materials, with the above-mentioned FR-4 board being one such example. Such lossy PCBs typically have a $\text{tg}(d)$ of about $[[0.04]]$ 0.02 or higher, and thus an antenna efficiency of about -2.0dB or worse.